I. AMENDMENTS

IN THE CLAIMS

Please enter the amendments to claims 1, 4, 11-14, and 17, as shown below.

1. (**Currently amended**) A method of identifying a terpene synthase in a biological sample comprising an enzyme, the method comprising:

(a) contacting [[a]] the sample ~~comprising an enzyme~~ with a suicide substrate that covalently modifies a terpene synthase, wherein said contacting results in covalent binding of the substrate to an amino acid of the enzyme to form a covalently modified enzyme; and

(b) determining an amino acid sequence of at least a portion of the covalently modified enzyme, thereby identifying the enzyme as a terpene synthase.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the sample is a biological sample.

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is isolated before said determining step.

4. (**Currently amended**) The method of claim 3, wherein said ~~enzyme~~ suicide substrate is radiolabeled.

5. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is isolated by one-dimensional isoelectric focusing.

6. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is isolated by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis.

7. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is isolated by fast protein liquid chromatography.

8. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is isolated by size-exclusion chromatography.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is proteolytically cleaved with a first proteolytic enzyme before amino acid sequencing.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the covalently modified enzyme is proteolytically cleaved with a second proteolytic enzyme before amino acid sequencing.

11. (**Currently amended**) The method of claim 1, wherein said ~~enzyme~~ suicide substrate is a cyclopropyl-modified polyprenyl diphosphate.

12. (**Currently amended**) The method of claim 11, wherein said cyclopropyl-modified polyprenyl diphosphate is selected from the group consisting of cyclopropylidene farnesyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene geranyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene geranylgeranyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene geranylfarnesyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene hexaprenyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene heptaprenyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene octaprenyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene solanesyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene decaprenyl diphosphate, cyclopropylidene undecaprenyl diphosphate, and cyclopropylidene dehydrodolichyl diphosphate.

13. (**Currently amended**) The method of claim 1, wherein said ~~enzyme~~ suicide substrate is a vinyl analog of a polyprenyl diphosphate.

14. (**Currently amended**) The method of claim 13, wherein the vinyl analog is selected from the group consisting of 6-methylidene farnesyl diphosphate, 11-methylidene geranyl diphosphate, 16-methylidene geranylgeranyl diphosphate, 21-methylidene geranylfarnesyl diphosphate, 26-methylidene hexaprenyl diphosphate, 31-methylidene heptaprenyl diphosphate, 36-methylidene octaprenyl diphosphate, 41-methylidene solanesyl diphosphate, 46-methylidene decaprenyl diphosphate, and 51-methylidene undecaprenyl diphosphate.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said amino acid sequence determination is by tandem mass spectrometry analysis.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said amino acid sequence determination is by Edman degradation.

17. (**Currently amended**) The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a nucleic acid having a degenerate nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence, wherein the nucleotide sequence is ~~designed~~ based on the amino acid sequence determined in step (b).

18. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is suitable for use as a hybridization probe to detect a nucleic acid that comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the enzyme.

19. (Original) The method of claim 17, wherein the nucleic acid is suitable for use to initiate synthesis of a nucleic acid amplification product by a DNA polymerase.